

FRANK MAY KILLED

While Out Hunting With Two Companions.

A DANGEROUS PASTIME.

While Two of the Boys Were "Getting the Drop" on Each Other One of the Guns Was Discharged, With Deadly Effect.

EVERETT, November 13.—On last Saturday between the hours of 3 and 4 p. m. Frank May, the fifteen-year-old son of George B. May, general superintendent of the Elk Tanning company of Everett, Pa., while on a hunting expedition with Warren Mills and Rufus Leonard, was instantly killed by young Mills on William Slayman's farm, about one mile northeast of Everett.

The facts of the case, as far as we can learn, are as follows: Early Saturday morning the three boys above mentioned, with their dogs and a gun apiece, started out on a gunning expedition. About three o'clock in the afternoon they stopped to rest and while Mills was sitting on a log and May was standing up about eight or ten feet from him they commenced to play with their guns, pointing at each other, to see which one could "get the drop" on the other the quickest, and in an instant Warren's gun was discharged and the entire load of shot entered the body of Frank, just below the heart, killing him instantly. Mills and Leonard were horror-stricken with the result of their carelessness and as soon as they recovered Mills came to town and the first person he went to see was the father of the dead boy, Mr. May, and told him that he had accidentally killed Frank. Mr. May went and told his father, Alexander May, who is the employer of the Elk Tanning company, of the accident. The news soon spread and in a short time afterwards the dead boy's body was brought home to his grief-stricken parents and sister, Miss Georgia.

Soon after he was brought home Coroner Stoner, of Bedford, arrived and held an inquest, the following Everett gentlemen composing the jury: Capt. P. G. Morgan, William Slayman, W. W. Felt, Henry Eshelman, John W. Weimer and Clarence B. Gump. After hearing the evidence of Mills, Leonard and others, the jury returned the verdict that Frank May had met with death from gunshot wounds from a gun in the hands of Warren Mills, and that it was entirely accidental on the part of Mills.

The funeral took place Monday afternoon and was largely attended by the pupils of the Everett public schools and the many friends of the bereaved family. The services were held in the Methodist Episcopal church, of which Frank was a member, and the sermon was preached by the pastor, Rev. Richard Hinkle.

This is one of the saddest affairs that has occurred in Everett for many years and the entire town is enshrouded in gloom on account of it. Both families are well connected and stand high in the community, and they have the sympathy of all in this dark hour of trial and bereavement.

It is not necessary for the writer to comment on the careless handling of firearms. This should be a lesson to all who in any way handle deadly weapons.

Killed at Saxton.

A despatch from Huntington to the Altoona Tribune, dated November 13, says: "William Eysaert, an employee of the Broad Top Railroad company, was killed Saturday morning at Saxton, Pa., by a train of the same company. He had just made a coupling of cars and was standing on an adjoining track when he was run down by a locomotive which he failed to observe. Besides sustaining a badly fractured skull he was otherwise mangled about the body.

"The unfortunate young man was a resident of Marklesburg, this county, and his years numbered about twenty-two. It is said that he was engaged to be married to a young lady of this town who is at present sojourning somewhere in the east."

Kremppach Released.

John Kremppach, the Austrian who at Kearney the other day accidentally killed his five-year-old daughter while showing his revolver to a nephew, was released from custody on Saturday.

His wife, his brother, Andrew Kremppach, and his bondsmen, A. B. Falk, and J. A. Benner, came to Bedford to complete the arrangements for the prisoner's release. At a hearing on Saturday afternoon before the judge, Kremppach was released on \$10,000 bail, which was afterward given for Kremppach's appearance at the November term of court. At this inquest, as stated in THE GAZETTE last week, all the evidence indicated that the shooting was entirely accidental, but an inquest will be held before the grand jury for it to pass upon.

Quarantined.

Prof. G. S. Miller, second assistant principal of the Bedford high school, is quarantined at Fishertown. On Friday the professor was summoned to that place to attend the funeral of his nephew—a young son of Joseph Griffith Miller, who he believed, died of the cause of death when he left Bedford. When the school board learned that this disease was in the house the professor had visited he was communicated with and notified to "go into quarantine." At a meeting of the board Tuesday evening it was decided that it would be best for Professor Miller to remain at Fishertown until November 26. During Professor Miller's absence Miss Amy Gilchrist will have charge of his classes.

Voted for Jackson and Bryan.

At Mechanicsville, Md., on November 6, Thomas Cooksey Ward, a veteran of 106 years, voted for Bryan and Stevenson. Mr. Ward was born on November 25, 1793. Belonging to the staunch Democratic phalanx which in times past had led the party to victory so often, he voted for Andrew Jackson for president in 1828 and since that election has invariably voted the same ticket in every political campaign.

A PRETTY WEDDING.

Miss Myra Holliday Married To Dr. Albert E. Blackburn.

From a Philadelphia paper, which contained an elaborate account of the Blackburn-Holliday nuptials at Bellefonte on November 7, we glean the following:

"This evening at 7 o'clock Miss Myra Holliday, the step-daughter of Col. Jackson L. Spangler, of Bellefonte, was married to Dr. Albert E. Blackburn, a young physician of Philadelphia. The event took place in the Presbyterian church, which was crowded with guests, not only from Bellefonte, but from all over the state."

"The bride was gowned in white duchess satin trimmed with lace and wore a long bridal veil. She wore a brilliant diamond ornament, the gift of the groom, and carried white roses with a shower bouquet of lilies of the valley. The maid of honor was attended in white chiffon over white tulle and carried a bouquet of yellow chrysanthemums. The bridesmaids wore white Paris muslin trimmed with Valenciennes lace and yellow panne velvet. They carried bouquets of white chrysanthemums tied with yellow ribbons."

"Miss Holliday is one of Bellefonte's most charming young ladies and very popular in society. She was educated at Wilson college, Chambersburg, and at the Pennsylvania State college. The groom graduated from Swarthmore college and later took a course in the Medical-Chirurgical college of Philadelphia."

Dr. Blackburn is a son of Uriah and Hannah M. Blackburn, of Fishertown. \$5,939 For a John McFarland.

The jury in the case of John McFarland, of Wagonstown, against the Pennsylvania Railroad company, on trial at West Chester, on Wednesday rendered a verdict awarding the plaintiff \$5,939 damages. Mr. McFarland alleged that while getting on a train at Pottsville, on August 2 last, Conductor Rettew pushed him off to allow passengers to get off. The job, he asserted, permanently affected his health. He claimed \$10,000 damages.

To Extend Rural Delivery.

Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith has framed his estimate for the extension of rural delivery, to be submitted to congress, and will ask an aggregate of about \$1,000,000 for the appropriation for the entire service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903. This includes an estimate of \$350,000 for the rural free delivery service. By the close of this fiscal year 4,300 rural free delivery routes throughout the United States will have been established and the general extension contemplated for next year will involve about 4,500 additional routes. The postmaster general, in giving with other officials is investigating the feasibility of putting the service in operation at every point throughout the country not reached by the regular free delivery services in operation in the cities.

Bedford Orchestra Sifts Officers.

Friday night the Bedford orchestra met and elected the following officers: President, E. A. Barnett; vice president, George Kootz; secretary, T. H. Loo. Bruce Stambaugh, a fine musician of Saxton, was elected a member of the orchestra. Mr. Stambaugh belongs to the Osterburg band. B. F. Dunkle, Bedford's busy landowner, has kindly given the orchestra the use of his laundry for rehearsals. This is one of the best places in town for the purpose, being large and heated with steam. The boys are deeply grateful to Mr. Dunkle for his kindness. THE GAZETTE is glad to note that this popular musical organization has secured such snug quarters and hopes that many more good things may come its way.

Fulton County "Doves" Suggests.

Mrs. Annie Hockenberry, of Bedford, and her brother, P. S. Deshong, of Pleasant Ridge, were callers at the New office last Saturday. Mrs. Hockenberry and her mother, Mrs. Sarah B. Deshong, expect to return to Bedford in a week or two.

Coroner Merrick Stoner, of Bedford, accompanied by his wife and daughter, drove to this place last Sunday and remained with friends until Tuesday. Mr. Stoner's sister, Mrs. Benford, of this place, went with them home and will spend some time visiting them.

Old James.

On October 20 Old James, the seven-year-old son of John James, of Olerstown township, was thrown, or fell, from his horse, alighting upon his head. He was instantly unconscious some time afterward by a passerby and taken to his home. It is not known just how the accident occurred as no one was near when it happened. The injured boy never regained consciousness but lingered until Thursday of last week, when he answered the final summons.

Philip Morningstar.

The subject of this sketch died at his home in Saxton on Friday. He was aged about twenty-five years and had been employed as a legman on the H. & B. T. railroad. His wife and one son survive him. The cause of death was typhoid fever.

Miss Margaret Pick.

Miss Margaret Pick died at the home of Mrs. Maria Elieberger, in Hopewell, on Saturday. She was a daughter of the late William Pick, deceased, and was aged fifty years, ten months and twenty-nine days.

Lutheran church service.

St. Mark's, Saturday, November 17, 3.30 p. m., preparatory service; Sabbath, 10 a. m., Lord's Supper; Bald Hill, 2.30 p. m., J. W. Linde, Pastor.

Death of Judge Lyons.

Judge Jeremiah Lyons, of Millville, died suddenly, of apoplexy, while walking in Wallace street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday.

How Trusts Benefit the People?

Prices of coal, meat, salt and other commodities have been advanced by the trusts to recoup on election expenses.—New York World.

THE TRIAL LIST

For the Term of Court Commencing November 19.

CRIMINAL CASES

A Large Number to Be Dealt Next Week—Civil Suits—American Knitwear Co. v. W. C. Smith and G. F. Weaver.

Commonwealth vs. John Wagner; charge, assault and battery, on oath of C. D. Begie, railroad policeman. Commonwealth vs. Sadia Imber; charge, assault and battery, on oath of Clara J. Miller. Commonwealth vs. Mary E. Hess and Amelia Hess; charge, assault and battery and surety of the peace, on oath of John W. Hess. Commonwealth vs. Nettie Plowden; charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Catherine Johnson. Commonwealth vs. John W. Hess; charge, surety of the peace, on oath of Mary E. Hess. Commonwealth vs. James Johnson; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Fannie Ritchey. Commonwealth vs. Allen Gates; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Annie Elieberger. Commonwealth vs. Carson Shaffer; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Amanda Virginia Twigg. Commonwealth vs. Marion Miller; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Annie Miller. Commonwealth vs. John W. Hess; charge, larceny, on oath of Mary E. Hess. Commonwealth vs. J. W. Harker; charge, larceny, on oath of Reynolds Robinson.

Commonwealth vs. George White; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Mary M. Bowser. Commonwealth vs. George A. Kelly; charge, fornication and bastardy, on oath of Clara M. Homberger. Commonwealth vs. Franklin L. Bertram; charge, assault and battery, on oath of George E. Nicodemus. Commonwealth vs. Sarah Ferguson; charge, assault and battery, on oath of Eliza Carluhag. Commonwealth vs. Thomas Jenkins; charge, assault and battery, on oath of S. A. Blair. Commonwealth vs. John H. Smith and Philip E. Smith; charge, rape, under statute, on oath of Bessie M. Smith. Commonwealth vs. Adam Rinnard; charge, rape, under the statute, on oath of Laura Bollman. Commonwealth vs. John Kremppach; charge, murder, on oath of James M. Painter. Commonwealth vs. George Walton, Wesley Harris, Charles Henderson, alias "Hungry," Charles Fogus, alias "Original Red," Thomas Cregar, George Morris, alias "The Dark Man," charge, the murder of Mack McKenney, upon oath of F. H. Whitman, constable of Hyndman borough.

CIVIL CASES.

Elmira Zambower vs. Minnie Harlinger, Ex. No. 29, April term, 1900. Feigned issue awarded by the court to try title to personal property levied to by sheriff. Walter F. Moore vs. William Sleek, Philip Sleek and Alexander King, Ex. No. 29, April term, 1900. Summons in assumpsit. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$1,700, amount of checks drawn by defendant as president of said corporation, without authority from said company. American Knitwear Co. vs. William C. Smith and George P. Weaver, No. 40, September term, 1900; Summons in assumpsit. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$10,000 damages for alleged libelous statements made and published. S. J. Dodson vs. Michael D. Elieberger, superior of Broad Top, Ex. No. 145, November term, 1900; Appeal by defendant from judgment of John E. Hattay, Esq., Plaintiff claims the sum of \$25 for labor done and material furnished. George W. Swartz vs. the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike company, Ex. No. 149, April term, 1900; Summons in trespass. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$2,000 damages sustained by him on account of negligence of defendant company. B. F. Dunkle vs. the Bedford Industrial company, No. 151, April term, 1900; Summons in assumpsit. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$338.50 for rent. Edward Ferguson vs. Daniel Burke, No. 391, September term, 1900; Appeal by defendant from judgment of John E. Hattay, Esq., Plaintiff claims the sum of \$24 for labor done and material furnished. George W. Swartz vs. the Bedford and Chambersburg Turnpike company, Ex. No. 149, April term, 1900; Summons in trespass. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$2,000 damages sustained by him on account of negligence of defendant company. B. F. Dunkle vs. the Bedford Industrial company, No. 151, April term, 1900; Summons in assumpsit. Plaintiff claims the sum of \$338.50 for rent. Edward Ferguson vs. Daniel Burke, No. 391, September term, 1900; Appeal by defendant from judgment of John E. 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DEFEATED, BUT NOT DISMAYED.

Defeated, but not dismayed; cast down, but not annihilated; disappointed, but not discouraged, the Democracy crawls, wounded, bruised and bleeding, from the political arena and listens to the jarring exultations of its victorious opponents, with a renewed determination and a dogged determination to heal its wounds, wash away its gore and prepare again to meet the gladiators of a false and perilous Americanism.

Right is right, and cannot be utterly vanquished. It is eternal, and its victory will yet be complete. The history of individuals, as well as the history of political parties and nations, in all periods of time and in all regions of the world, confirm this eternal principle.

As true and honest Democrats, as loyal lovers of our country and as good citizens, we bow in humble submission to the will of the majority as expressed, through the silent medium of the ballot box, on November 6. But this acquiescence does not indicate our endorsement of the principles and policy promulgated by our opponents, nor of the methods used by them to secure their signal triumph. John Brown and his colleagues gave their life's blood to vindicate and satisfy outraged laws and justice; but Justice, through the shock she then and there received, and the law was wiped out and eradicated from our statute books by the blood of a million of our noblest sons. England, for years, oppressed with impunity our forefathers, but that very oppression ultimately caused her to lose her richest jewels. Might never makes right. Success for a time may follow its sway, but in its own good time Right will triumph.

In the campaign just closed vital issues were involved, vital principles were at stake. Does any intelligent man deny this? Does any intelligent man sincerely believe that the contest was fought and the victory won on these vital issues, on these vital principles? No. It is an open, notorious fact that our opponents ignored and disguised these issues and appealed to the pocket and the stomach instead of the heart and the brain of the electors—and the pocket and the stomach won.

Imperialism—and all the dangers and evils that do accompany or flow from this doctrine—was the vital issue. It remains the vital issue, and must and will be decided. In the hearts and the brains of the people of this country "taxation without representation" is as much a wrong to-day as it was one hundred years ago. "This country cannot be free and part slave" is as true to-day as when Lincoln enunciated the great truth. "If there be one lesson which history clearly teaches it is this, that free nations cannot govern subject provinces. If they are unable or unwilling to admit their dependencies to share their own Constitution, the Constitution itself will fall in pieces from sheer incompetence for its duties" is as true with regard to the United States as it was true as written in regard to the Romans by James Anthony Froude in his biography of Julius Caesar. The Republican party, its platform, its press, its leaders and its organs refused to meet this issue. In its place, and because the people have been taught to believe that "all things are fair in love and war and politics," they made the full pocket and "the full dinner pail" the all-important issue, and Capital and Labor blindly followed the siren call.

President McKinley and his party have won a great victory—they and their adherents may make the most of it. There are times and occasions, however, in which defeat is more glorious than victory. Even out of this great defeat of the Democrats—the great victory of the Republicans—we believe great good will result. When the smoke of the battlefield shall be dissipated, when the excitement of victory shall have subsided, when reason shall have resumed her sway and blind timidity gives place to sober retrospection, we believe that the people will be appalled at their own blind rashness and will compel their representatives, in congress assembled, to stay the feet of the imperialists, to end the wild rush to imperialism and its injudicious departure from the precedents and precepts of the founders of the republic.

G. LYNBORN GOWER, who, for five years, was private secretary to Mr. Gladstone, and who must have been influenced by the sentiments of that peace-loving statesman, contributes the following sonnet to the *North American Review*, under the title "To Terra Pax":

"War in man's months, peace through the springing land,
Hate in man's hearts, and love in God's high heaven;
Yet in the midst already waits the heaven,
And in the nations some cry, 'Hold your hand.'
Ye people, turn not Earth into a hell,
Already breaks the light when some can see
The change to come, the order new to be,
And seeing what will not stay, 'Tis well 't
Of for some high triumph of the world
Where arms are stilled and equal laws bears

The wrong aggressor from his vantage
The wrong upheld in the full light of day!
Let the Earth at rest yield glad increase,
And through all seas and every land be peace!"

WHAT DID IT?

Democrats Define the Causes Leading To Bryan's Defeat.

The New York World questioned prominent Democrats as to the causes leading to Bryan's defeat. Here are some replies:

Richard Croker—I believe that 18 to 19 had a great deal to do with the vote against Bryan in New York state. I do not regret the decision of the country as to Bryan as a man. It was against the principles.

Ex-Governor Stone, vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee—"The Democratic party must be affirmative and progressive as well as conservative. It must stand firm in defense of the Constitution and at the same time look to the development of our maritime and commercial interests.

John B. Stanchfield, defeated candidate for governor of New York—"The difference between the votes for the Republican presidential and gubernatorial candidates shows that the Democratic party has reasons to believe it can carry the state in 1908.

Ex-Governor J. P. Altgeld, of Illinois—"McKinley's election simply shows that money can control the American elections. There will be no reorganization of the Democratic party.

Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, Democratic national committeeman—"I attribute Bryan's defeat to three things—first, the hostility toward free silver, which has grown in the last four years; second, a desire on the part of the people to support the administration's war policy, right or wrong; third, the tremendous amount of boodle used by the Republicans.

Gov. C. H. Thomas, of Colorado—"Democratic victory will be possible four years hence with Bryan to lead us. No reorganization of the party is possible that ignores him or his principles.

Murray Vandiver, chairman of Maryland's Democratic state committee—"We were defeated because of the disaffection among Democrats and the lack of sufficient funds to make our work effective and to meet the large amount of money which was against us.

John W. Breidenbach, defeated Kansas candidate for governor of Kansas—"I went down with my party because the silent voter was against us. Had I raised a couple of good crops and the Republican prosperity story caught him, but I have changed my mind. The president obviously has to formulate policies, and is not merely a ministerial officer. I am not disposed to make suggestions for the guidance of any party, for while I explained when I was asked some months ago as to my politics that I was a Democrat, I am not a partisan. I am a naval officer, and if we have war again, which I hope we will not, I shall ask the administration in power for a chance to do my duty at the front.

James P. Dalton, United States senator from Florida—"I attribute the defeat among other reasons to the fact that the masses do not yet fully understand the dangers of imperialism. Besides, many voters, no doubt, took the mistaken view that to the administration was due the credit for prosperity.

TRUSTS AND COMBINES.

A Remedy For These Evils—Patent Monopolies.

The last fifteen or twenty years there has been noticed a great tendency toward the concentration of wealth, which is formed into what we call "trusts and combines." Trusts are organizations formed for the purpose of controlling the supply and price of commodities. All will agree that trusts are a great evil, but when we come to prescribe a remedy, the doctors disagree.

I believe that in this question is involved the safety of our republic and the perpetuity of human liberty. First, we must know the cause and destroy it, and we will have no need of a cure. You cannot destroy "trusts" unless you destroy the old laws in which they grow, and so it is with the trusts. I believe that one of the first causes of trusts is the unjustly adjusted tariff laws.

We are told, and we believe, that "tariff is the mother of trusts." Because, today, more than four hundred different articles are protected by a tariff of 60 per cent, and it is a fact that as soon as congress attempts to pass a high tariff bill quite a number of manufacturers are established to manufacture those highly protected articles and as a result of this we have overproduction, instead of engaging in competition, they form into a trust in order to control the price of those articles, and the consumers are bound to pay the price.

This overproduction in some states is causing a rapid decline in the consumption of these articles because people cannot pay trust prices. It is astonishing when we think that to-day one-fourth of the manufacturing capital is controlled by the trusts, and again, in 1898 and 1899, 500 trusts were formed with a capital of \$8,000,000,000. Competition in the line of industry, and by the trusts this is rendered impossible. The "patent monopolies," which are formed by privileges to the inventor, also hold sway. Land monopolies, which can be cured by the "single tax," are doing their share of mischief, because most of the wire, iron, coal and copper trusts own the land from which they get their metal and material. And it is clearly seen that the railroad monopolies are grasping at every straw to save themselves from even bearing their just share of taxation.

In New York, where the rate of taxation is from 3 to 3 1/2 per cent, we find the railroads paying not more than 1 1/2 per cent. Thus we find the people able to pay their taxes hiding behind special privileges given them by legislation.

In 1873 a law was passed by the state of Pennsylvania, saying that all railroads should be common carriers, but they shall not, directly or indirectly, prosecute or engage in mining or manufacturing any articles for transportation over their roads, and we know that in the anthracite and bituminous coal regions they are doing this, running rough-shod over the Constitution of the state. One man has said, "Give me the road over which you go to market and I will make you my slave." The railroads have proved this, over and over. Again we know that these railroads have violated the Constitution by making discriminations in favor of shippers. When the Standard Oil company bought the Empire Transportation company out, they went to the Pennsylvania railroad and said that they wanted lower rates for shipping and also arranged with them to exclude other small refiners from shipping. The agreement was made and when the other small oil companies wanted to ship their oil they were refused. They said again: "If we pay you as much as other companies do and ship as much as we ship over your lines?" "The answer was no; and yet when it is a penny rate to make these discriminations, yet the rate general could not do so. Where, then, is the great crime? It is to justice, simply because these officials are railroad men or else paid to keep quiet.

One man even testified upon the witness stand that in one year he paid out in rebates to favorite shippers \$7,000,000, yet he went unpunished.

And while to-day the railroads represent a capital of \$11,000,000,000 and increasing all the time, yet it seems as though congress has no power to restrict them in their robbery.

To-day the Rothschilds, through their agent, J. P. Morgan, of New York, control nearly one-third of the railroads of the United States. These people elect senators, appoint supreme court judges and control legislation, and unless the people get control of this monster of combines they are doomed. They have even defied the Interstate Commerce laws and snap their fingers at them.

Now, is there not enough strength in this American government to wipe out the evils of such organized bodies of men?

God grant that another Abraham Lincoln shall come from the west and do for human liberty what he did for chattel slavery.

Less than thirty-five thousand men to-day own more than half the nation's wealth; and we know that coming events cast their shadows before them and therefore something must be done.

The people must control these combines, or the combines will control them. I believe the government should control the railroads. This would destroy the railroad monopoly. Fifty-four governments of the world own their railroads and more nations are preparing to do so. Germany has the finest railroad system in the world and accommodates all classes of people by it, and in the year 1902 Switzerland had a clear title to the railroads in her domain. Thus I think it behooves the American people to rise in their strength and put down these combines.

Brave Explorers.

Like Stanley and Livingston, found it harder to overcome malaria, fever and ague, and typhoid disease germs than savage cannibals; but thousands have found that Electric Bitters is a wonderful cure for all malarial diseases. If you have chills with fever, aches in the back of neck and head, and tired, worn-out feeling, a trial will convince you of their merit. W. A. Webb, Ill., writes: "My children suffered for more than a year with chills and fever; then two bottles of Electric Bitters cured them." Sold by J. R. Irvine & Co., druggists.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. Be.

THE END OF THE WORLD IN 1914

A famous scientist predicts that the world will come to an end in 1914, basing his calculations on the revelations of the Bible. If this is so, it will be no to get what pleasure we can out of the few years that remain for us to live. One of the surest ways to enjoy life is the possession of good health, and a well regulated stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will enable anyone to "tain this. It is the greatest medicine for the cure of the indigestion, flatulence, heartburn, dyspepsia, constipation, fever and ague, malaria, rheumatism and insomnia. No other medicine can show a record equal to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the standard medicine of the American people for over fifty years.

KEIL HALL.

One of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States

At Mercersburg a few days ago Sarah Salome Keil Memorial Hall, erected at a cost of \$45,000, was dedicated. The hall is named after the mother of Jacob T. Keil, of Pittsburgh, who presented it to his alma mater, Mercersburg Academy, in memory of his mother. The hall is built of brick and trimmed in colonial style with Warsaw blue stone. It contains 30 rooms.

The interior of the dining room is finished in Baroque Gothic style. Joseph H. Hurst, who designed the House of Representatives at the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee, in 1893, was the designer. The elaborate wood carvings, with the exception of that over the fire-place, were made by William Russell, of Philadelphia. The frescoing, silk curtains, stained glass windows, mosaics, memorial tablets, clock plates and iron and other hearth fixtures are the creation of Tiffany & Co., New York, and nearly all were designed by their head artist, R. T. de Quelin. The board panel was modeled in plaster by A. C. Calder, of Philadelphia. Mr. Calder received honorable mention at the Paris exposition for his "Mosaics."

The arms in the fragile glass mosaic in the hearth are those of G. H. Mercer, the patron saint of Mercersburg Academy and a member of Gen. George Washington's staff. At the battle of Princeton he gave his life for his country. The arms of his alma mater, the University of Aberdeen, appear on the right side of the mantel. The mantel at the northern end of the dining room is the gift of Mrs. J. T. Keil. It has been said it is the largest carved mantel in America. The "Boar Hunt" panel was three months in carving. The scene is in an old oak forest at sunset. The two hunters are in Elizabethan dress. The symbolism of the panel is the advantage of education—the young lord of the manor enjoys the opportunity of spearing the boar while his unlettered valet is discomfited by being unbores.

The carved shields of sixteen leading European universities which appear on the pilasters are a notable collection. They cannot be matched on this side of the Atlantic. Careful inquiry at the great libraries of this country revealed the astonishing fact that less than half of these arms could be found in America. In print, color and carved form. These carved arms were paid for at \$100 each by Princeton graduates, friends of Mercersburg's president, William Mann Irvine, who is a native of Bedford.

Some Good People

Allow a couple of lines to get beyond the realm of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it will wear the away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balm, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would know the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and 60c. Trial size free. At all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

We Made an Honest Fight; it Must Go On, Declares Bryan.

William J. Bryan has given out this statement concerning the election:

"The result was a surprise to me, and the magnitude of the Republican victory was a surprise to our opponents as well as to those who voted our ticket.

"It is impossible to analyze the returns until they are more complete, but speaking generally, we seem to have gained in the large cities and to have lost in the smaller cities and in the country.

"The Republicans were able to secure tickets or passes for all their voters who were away from home, and this gave them considerable advantage. We have no way of knowing at this time how much money was spent in the purchase of votes and in colonization. But, while these would account for some of the Republican gains, they could not account for the widespread increase in the Republican vote.

"The prosperity argument was probably the most potent one used by the Republicans. They compared present conditions with the panic times of 1893 to 1896, and this argument had weight with those who did not stop to consider the reasons for the change.

"The appeal to stand by the president while the war is on had a great deal of influence among those who do not realize that a war against a doctrine of self-government in the Philippines must rest upon us in this country.

"We made an honest fight upon an honest platform, and having done our duty as we saw it, we have nothing to regret.

"We are defeated, but not discouraged. The fight must go on. I am sure that Republican policies will be repudiated by the people when the tendency of these policies is fully understood. The contest between plutocracy and democracy cannot end until one or the other is completely triumphant.

Concerning himself Mr. Bryan said: "I have come out of the campaign with perfect health and a clear conscience. I did my utmost to bring success to the principles for which I stood. Senator Jones and the members of the Democratic, Populist, Silver Republican and Anti-Imperialist committees did all they could. Mr. Hearst and his associates in the club organization put forth their best efforts. Our newspapers, our campaign speakers and our local organizations all did their part. I have no fault to find and no reproaches to cast.

"I shall continue to take an active interest in politics as long as I live. I believe it to be the duty of citizens to do so, and in addition to my interest as a citizen I feel that it will require a lifetime of work to repay the political friends who have done so much for me.

"I shall not be a senatorial candidate before the legislature which meets here in January. Senator Allen deserves the senatorship, which goes to the Populists. Mr. Ritchie and Mr. W. H. Thompson are avowed candidates for the senatorship. They both deserve well of the party and I am too grateful to them for past support to stand in their way, even if I desired a seat in the senate."

Mr. Bryan said he had no other plans at present than to remain at home until he had recovered from the fatigue of campaigning. He denied the report that he would remove from Nebraska and make Texas his home.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON.

The most degrading and destructive of all diseases, as it vitiates and corrupts the entire system. The first sore or ulcer is followed by little red pimples on the body, mouth and throat become sore, the glands enlarge and inflame, copper colored spots appear, and hair and eyebrows fall out. These are some of the milder symptoms; they increase in severity, finally attacking the vital organs; the body is tortured with rheumatic pains and covered with offensive scaling sores.

Many an old sore or stubborn skin trouble appearing in middle life, is due and traceable to blood poison contracted in early life. You may have taken potent and mercury like for two or three years and thought you were cured, but you were not, for these poisonous minerals never cure this disease; they drive it out the outside, but it is doing its work on the inside, and will show up again sooner or later. You may not recognize it as the same old taint, but it is. S. S. S. has cured thousands of cases of this disease, and it will cure you. It is the only purely vegetable blood purifier known, and the only antidote for this poison. S. S. S. cleanses the blood thoroughly of every particle of the poison—there is never any return of the disease.

CURE YOURSELF AT HOME.

Send for our Home Treatment book, which gives a history of the disease in all stages, and is the result of many years of close study of blood poison and actual experience in treating it. You can cure yourself perfectly and permanently at home, and your secret is your own. Should you need any information or medical advice any time, write to our physicians. They have made a life study of blood diseases, and will give you letter prompt and careful attention. Consult them as often as you please; we make no charge whatever for this service. All correspondence is conducted in the strictest confidence.

SSS

Address, SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

ADAM DEWEY

Regret That in a Moment of Weakness He Aspired To the Presidency.

In reply to a reporter's query, "What should the Democratic party do now?" Admiral Dewey said: "I'm not a politician. I should think anyone else could give a better answer than I. I am out of politics definitely. In a moment of weakness I said I was willing to be a presidential candidate if the people wanted me, but I thank God I was not wanted. I once said that the president's sole duty was to execute the laws, but I have changed my mind. The president obviously has to formulate policies, and is not merely a ministerial officer. I am not disposed to make suggestions for the guidance of any party, for while I explained when I was asked some months ago as to my politics that I was a Democrat, I am not a partisan. I am a naval officer, and if we have war again, which I hope we will not, I shall ask the administration in power for a chance to do my duty at the front.

"One thing I can say, and it is this: We should retain the Philippines until they are capable of self-government. We have a duty to perform and we must meet it.

"As for specific policies I care to say nothing. You may recall when I was pressed some months ago to state my platform I said it was the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence. On the eve of the election Mr. Bryan said the same thing. The administration laughed, but you see the first thing I said was the last thing Mr. Bryan said.

"I see the so-called most trust is said to have raised the price of meat. I wonder if that can be so. Where will it all end? It is a great problem.

"As the Philippine question is the only phase of the Democratic party platform you care to refer to, how can peace be secured?" the admiral was asked.

"When I left there 15 months ago I thought the trouble was practically over or I should have remained," he replied. "The business men of Manila, and so far as I could find, the business men of the archipelago, would at that time, in my judgment, have come under our government. I regret to hear of the loss of the lives of so many of our young men. Something to stop the bloodshed should be done. It was to bring about that result that I recommended the appointment of the first civilian commission."

DEMOCRATIC CLUBS

Will Continue Their Work—An Address By President Hearst.

To the Democratic Clubs and Societies of the United States:—The defeat of the Democratic candidate for president imposes upon Democrats everywhere the practical duty of organizing their forces. The task is not an easy one, but it is a task that must be met. The defeat of the Democratic candidate for president imposes upon Democrats everywhere the practical duty of organizing their forces. The task is not an easy one, but it is a task that must be met. The defeat of the Democratic candidate for president imposes upon Democrats everywhere the practical duty of organizing their forces. The task is not an easy one, but it is a task that must be met.

It is a Great Comfort.

To a tidy housekeeper to have a good stove.

The Cinderella Air Tight

Is one of the most perfect heating stoves for household use, ever placed upon the market. All the latest and best ideas are incorporated in its construction. Every feature to promote durability, cleanliness and economy has been planned and developed.

Produces the Greatest Heat From the Least Fuel.

The cold air is drawn from the floor, and discharged through the sides and top, thoroughly heated. This method of circulation PREVENTS COLD FLOORS. And establishes that much desired uniform temperature in all parts of the room.

Will Burn Any Kind of Fuel!

Can be Used as a Single or Double Heater! All the Good Points—None of the Firms!

Examine the Cinderella Before You Buy!

Blymyer Hardware Co., Bedford Pa.

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES & LIME & SODA

Will generally correct this difficulty.

If you will put from one-fourth to half a teaspoonful in baby's bottle three or four times a day you will soon see a marked improvement. For larger children, from half to a teaspoonful, according to age, dissolved in their milk, if you so desire, will very soon show its great nourishing power. If the mother's milk does not nourish the baby, she needs the emulsion. It will show an effect at once both upon mother and child.

The Agricultural Implement Trust.

The formation of the agricultural implement trust is openly announced. After January 1, 1901, every piece of machinery used by the farmer must be purchased at trust prices.

Every factory in the country has been captured, together with all the rights and patents. A number of factories are to be shut down and a price of agricultural implements are to be raised.

Thousands of traveling men and agents in charge of agricultural implement depots have received notice to look for other employment, that by March first none of their services would be needed.

The trust schedules of prices are being arranged now and will go into effect after the big monopoly takes hold.

Nearly all the big implement firms of the country have agreed to pool their issues in the trust. It means that every piece of machinery, plow, harrow, roller, sick, shovel, hoe, rake, scythe, etc., must be purchased through the trust at trust prices. There will be no remedy. It will be a case of stand and deliver.

It will surprise you—try it.

It is the miracle above all others for cattlemen and is worth its weight in gold. Ely's Cream Balm does what is claimed for it.

—B. W. Sperry, Hartford, Conn.

My cow was afflicted with catarrh. Her milk was spoiled with catarrh. I gave Ely's Cream Balm and the disagreeable catarrh all left him.—J. C. Olmstead, Astoria, Ill.

The Balm does not irritate or cause swelling. Sold by druggists at 50c. or mailed by Ely Brothers, 60 Warren St., New York.

\$500 REWARD

We pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with

Liverita, The Up-to-Date Little Liver Pill

They are purely Vegetable and never fail to give satisfaction. 25c boxes contain 100 Pills, 10c boxes contain 40 Pills, 5c boxes contain 15 Pills. Beware of substitutions and imitations. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by F. W. Jordan, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

Pain in Head, Side and Back.

For years I suffered with pain in the head, pain in the side, and in the small of the back. I was nervous and constipated and could not sleep. The pills and other medicines I tried did not help me. I was told to try C. K. King's One-Step cure and I did. It cured me. I am now a healthy man. C. K. King's One-Step cure is a great medicine for all kinds of ailments. It is purely vegetable and never fails to give satisfaction. Sent by mail. Stamps taken. Nervita Medical Co., Corner Clinton and Jackson Sts., Chicago, Illinois. Sold by F. W. Jordan, Druggist, Bedford, Pa.

Beautiful color printing.

Circulars, labels, bills, posters, etc.

Full line of blanks for justices of the peace, notaries public and attorneys.

Gazette deeds and notes are the best in the market. Everybody uses them.

Help... Nature

Babies and children need proper food, rarely ever medicine. If they do not thrive on their food something is wrong. They need a little help to get their digestive machinery working properly.

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Are in a class by themselves. They're Attractive, Artistic.

The Gazette job rooms are equipped with the latest and most popular designs in borders, type, etc.

All kinds of work promptly and skillfully done at lowest prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address all communications to Gazette Publishing Company, Bedford, Pa.

West Virginia Central and Pittsburgh Ry.

In Effect May 20, 1901.

Southward.	Northward.
No. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77, 79, 81, 83, 85, 87, 89, 91, 93, 95, 97, 99.	No. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72, 74, 76, 78, 80, 82, 84, 86, 88, 90, 92, 94, 96, 98, 100.

STATIONS.

Southward.	Northward.
2:15 P. M. ...	11:15 P. M. ...
2:45 P. M. ...	10:45 P. M. ...
3:15 P. M. ...	10:15 P. M. ...
3:45 P. M. ...	9:45 P. M. ...
4:15 P. M. ...	9:15 P. M. ...
4:45 P. M. ...	8:45 P. M. ...
5:15 P. M. ...	8:15 P. M. ...
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7:45 P. M. ...	5:45 P. M. ...
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8:45 P. M. ...	4:45 P. M. ...
9:15 P. M. ...	4:15 P. M. ...
9:45 P. M. ...	3:45 P. M. ...
10:15 P. M. ...	3:15 P. M. ...
10:45 P. M. ...	2:45 P. M. ...
11:15 P. M. ...	2:15 P. M. ...

STATIONS.

Southward.	Northward.
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11:15 P. M. ...	2:15 P. M. ...

